

VZCZCXRO6700  
OO RUEHCHI RUEHCN RUEHDT RUEHHM  
DE RUEHJA #0545/01 0771001  
ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
O 171001Z MAR 08  
FM AMEMBASSY JAKARTA  
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8366  
INFO RUEHZS/ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS PRIORITY  
RUEHBY/AMEMBASSY CANBERRA PRIORITY 2185  
RUEAWJB/DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC PRIORITY  
RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO 1678  
RUEHWL/AMEMBASSY WELLINGTON 2430  
RUEHHK/AMCONSUL HONG KONG 2503  
RUEHPT/AMCONSUL PERTH 0640  
RHHJJPI/USPACOM HONOLULU HI  
RHMCSUU/FBI WASHINGTON DC  
RHEHNSC/NSC WASHDC  
RUEAAIA/CIA WASHDC  
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 JAKARTA 000545

SIPDIS

SENSITIVE  
SIPDIS

DEPT FOR EAP, EAP/MTS, EAP/MLS, EAP/RSP FOR ALLEN, S/CT,  
INL FOR BOULDIN/BUHLER  
DOJ FOR CRIM AAG SWARTZ, DOJ/OPDAT FOR  
LEHMANN/ALEXANDRE/BERMAN  
DOJ/CTS FOR MULLANEY, ST HILAIRE  
FBI FOR ETTUI/SSA ROTH  
NCTC WASHDC  
NSC FOR E.PHU

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [PREL](#) [PGOV](#) [PTER](#) [ID](#)  
SUBJECT: COUNTERTERRORISM -- EXPLORING DERADICALIZATION  
STRATEGIES

REF: 07 JAKARTA 2916 AND PREVIOUS

JAKARTA 00000545 001.2 OF 003

**¶1.** (U) This message is Sensitive but Unclassified -- Please handle accordingly..

**¶2.** (SBU) SUMMARY: CT experts from Indonesia led a recent training workshop which focused on strategies for deradicalizing terrorists in prison. Mission was one of four co-sponsors of the workshop, which included police, prosecutors, judges and prison officials from areas where significant numbers of terrorists are currently held. Workshop participants also came up with a series of recommendations--from hardened facilities to outreach to the home communities of convicted terrorists--which Mission will pursue. END SUMMARY.

SEMINAR IN SEMARANG

**¶3.** (SBU) The latest USG-supported CT training workshop brought together over 40 law enforcement and judicial officials on March 11-13. The event was held at the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Semarang, Central Java, and was jointly sponsored by the Embassies of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Mission Jakarta through an INL-funded grant provided by the DOJ Office of Overseas Prosecutor Development and Assistance Training (OPDAT).

**¶4.** (SBU) Participants included police, prosecutors, judges and prison officials from the provinces of Central Sulawesi, Maluku, Central Java and Jakarta--all of which have been the site of significant terrorist activity in the past. Presenters included Indonesian CT experts from the Indonesian National Police (INP), the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Supreme Court, and the Department of Corrections at the

Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MLHR), and two foreign experts.

¶15. (SBU) The course was the latest in a series of training courses held over the past several years (ref B) aimed primarily at improving knowledge of CT issues and strengthening interagency coordination in investigations and prosecutions. The current program partly followed this format but with a key additional element: the presence of corrections officials, specifically, the heads of six prisons with significant terrorist populations. This yielded intense discussions on the handling of terrorists in custody and the development of recommended actions.

#### PITCH FOR "SOFT POWER" APPROACH

¶16. (SBU) INP Brig. Gen. (ret.) AnsyAAD Mbai, head of the GOI's CT Coordination Desk, set the tone for the workshop in opening remarks that "soft power" was "the key" to defeating terrorism in Indonesia. Noting the long history of Islamic radicalism in Indonesia, he asserted that many of the leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) were direct descendants of participants in earlier Islamist movements. Acknowledging the importance of law enforcement activity in the short term, Mbai suggested any long-term solution to terrorism required the elimination of the underlying ideology that supports terror.

¶17. (SBU) Brig. Gen. Surya Dharma, who heads the INP's elite Detachment 88 CT sqad (SD-88), and Prof. Dr. Sarlito Wirawan Sarwon, from the Department of Psychology at the Universty of Indonesia, described the INP's informal deadicalization program. Sarlito said deradicalization was based on the premise that terrorists were not mentally ill, but rather rational actors motivated by a genuine desire to change society. As a result, the key to reforming them was not

JAKARTA 00000545 002.2 OF 003

ultimately through punishment but through moral suasion. Surya Dharma echoed these comments, explaining that winning terrorists' hearts and minds required demonstrating that their INP captors were also devout Muslims. Doing so required that the INP treat prisoners humanely, invite them to pray together with police and meet with prisoners' families. Once terrorists accepted that their captors were devout Muslims, they became more susceptible to alternate interpretations of jihad.

#### MANAGING TERRORISTS IN PRISON

¶18. (SBU) While SD-88 has been experimenting with deradicalization for terrorists in police custody, participants readily acknowledged that the situation for terrorists in prison was far from optimal. Several prison heads stated that prisons lacked the resources to provide adequate physical security and that terrorists were not only maintaining their connections but in some cases actively recruiting other prisoners and even prison staff. The head of a prison in Central Sulawesi stated repeatedly that the best solution for terrorists was to try to imprison them in provinces other than their own. (Note: This has in fact already been done for several terrorists who were involved in particularly heinous crimes.)

¶19. (SBU) Dr. H. Mochamad Sueb, Director of Registrations for the Director General of Prisons at MLHR, said rehabilitation was a necessary component of corrections for all prisoners, including terrorists. The main element was humane treatment, which included reducing overcrowding, providing adequate health care and allowing opportunities for vocational training. Given limited resources and a rapidly growing prison population, these had become very difficult to provide, and many prisons were looking towards early release as a short-term solution. Regarding terrorists, Sueb emphasized the need to work with the INP to monitor the activities of terrorist prisoners, particularly visits from

family and others. He described a new effort led by Mbai to create a deradicalization guidebook for use in prisons.

#### IMPROVING COORDINATION AMONG LAW ENFORCERS

¶10. (SBU) While much of the program focused on "soft power," the workshop also addressed the need to foster improved coordination between law enforcement practitioners in the CT field. In a joint presentation, Senior Superintendent Hamidin from SD-88 and Narendra Jatna from the AGO Task Force on Terrorism and Transnational Crime described how cooperation in recent cases related to violence in Central Sulawesi resulted in better prosecutions and longer sentences. Explaining that successful prosecutions began with thorough investigations, the presenters made clear that police and prosecutors had a responsibility to work together to make sure that CT cases are handled properly from beginning to end. These comments were echoed by two foreign experts, Deputy Superintendent Doug McKenna, the British CT liaison officer based in Malaysia, and John Shipley, Assistant US Attorney from the southern district of Florida.

#### NEXT STEPS

¶11. (SBU) The workshop included small group sessions where participants brainstormed ideas, yielding several recommendations. First, participants agreed that physical security in prisons holding terrorists needed to be improved, including higher walls, installation of CCTV and better control over visitations. Participants also called for the drafting of standard operating procedures to standardize the treatment of terrorist prisoners. Second, participants

JAKARTA 00000545 003.2 OF 003

agreed that prisons needed to encourage deradicalization and to prevent further radicalization among prison populations. Some recommended that the Ministry of Religion play a role in this effort. Deradicalization was seen as especially important given that many terrorists convicted after the 2002 Bali bombing were already nearing the end of their terms and would be released over the next few years.

¶12. (SBU) Third, participants agreed on the need to engage terrorists' home communities to reduce communal tensions and the attractiveness of violent ideologies. Participants from Maluku and Central Sulawesi underscored the importance of outreach to community leaders and schools to reduce the likelihood of retaliation against prosecutors and judges trying terror cases.

¶13. (SBU) Participants' assessments of the workshop were overwhelmingly positive, particularly from the prison officials, many of whom were attending a seminar of this nature for the first time. Post intends to follow up on the contacts made at the workshop and look for ways to support GOI efforts to deradicalize terrorist prisoners.

HUME